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## Support Information

## Facile synthesis of molybdenum phosphide@carbon nanocomposite as advanced anode materials for sodium-ion batteries

Yang Cao,<sup>a,b</sup> Bao Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Xing Ou,<sup>a,\*</sup> Yunsha Li,<sup>a</sup> Chunhui Wang,<sup>a</sup> Liang Cao,<sup>a</sup>

Chunli Peng<sup>a</sup> and Jiafeng Zhang<sup>a</sup>

a School of Metallurgy and Environment, Central South University, Changsha 410083, P.R. China. Email: ouxing@csu.edu.cn

b Medical Engineering Center, Xiangya Hospital, Central South University,

Changsha 410008, P.R. China.



Fig. S1. XRD patterns for final product of MoP sintered at 600 °C under air atmosphere.



Fig. S2. XPS spectrum for full patterns of MoP composite.



Fig. S3. SEM (A,B), TEM (C), and HRTEM (D of as-prepared bare MoP.



Fig. S4. CV curves for MoP@C composite with partial enlargement of Fig. 4A.



Fig. S5. CV curves of bare MoP for initial 4 cycles.



Fig. S6. Cycling performance at rate of 1000 mA g<sup>-1</sup> for MoP@C composite.



Fig. S7. TEM images of as-prepared MoP@C composite.



Fig. S8. Rate capability (A) and cycling performances at the rate of 500 mA  $g^{-1}$  (B) for MoP with C composite.



Fig. S9. *In-situ* XRD full patterns at  $2\theta$  regions of 20-70° against the discharge/charge cycle of MoP@C composite.

	Rate capability	Cycling stability	Pafaranc
Sample	Capacity/current	Capacity retention/cycles number	Keletelle
	$(mAh g^{-1}/mA g^{-1})$	$(mAh g^{-1/0}/n)$	es
MoP	173.8/1000	87.4%/250	Our work
FeP	60/500	69%/60	[S1]
CoP	200/1000	70%/25	[S2]
CoP	155/1600	77.5%/100	[S3]
Ni <sub>2</sub> P	132/1000	89%/100	[S4]
Cu <sub>3</sub> P	203.7/1000	79.9%/100	[S5]
Ni <sub>2</sub> P	172.1/1000	31.1%/2000	[S6]
MoP	161.9/800	97.1/800	[S7]

**Table S1.** Comparison of electrochmical performance for MoP/C with other TMPs materials reported elsewhere as the anode materials for SIBs.

Table S2. Result of electrochemical impedance and Warburg coefficient in Fig. 5.

Samples	R <sub>s</sub> , Ω	$R_{ct}, \Omega$	$\sigma_w, \Omega \ s^{-1}$	$D_{Na}$ , cm <sup>2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>
MoP	10.94	9.92	72.06	8.74×10 <sup>-14</sup>
MoP@C	8.52	3.24	18.81	1.28×10 <sup>-12</sup>

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